THE 745

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LOND N, 1775

RISIS. Number II.

A BLOODY COURT,
A BLOODY MINISTRY, And
A BLOODY PARLIAMENT.

THE ſudden and unexpected diſſolution of the laſt ruinous parliament, gave a juſt and general alarm to the whole nation; and we may ſearch in vain, the volumi us pages of Grecian, Roman or Engliſh hiſ y, to find ſuch another plan of premiditated lainy, for deſtroying at one grand ſtroke of al and miniſterial policy, all the rights of a free ople. Lord North, engendered in the womb belly raiſed by the foſtering hand of infernal rit, and poſſeſſing principles that have eclipſed the glories of his ſatanic parents, had the el ntery to declare in the face of the Houſe of Com ons, and the world, but a few days before the ceſſ of the late parliament, that they ſhould et again early in October, for the diſpatch of ſineſs; when he uttered the falſhood, it was ſpected by many, and he well knew it had been termined that they ſhould be diſſolved, although e preciſe time was not fixed. On the 16th day September, 1774, a notice was publiſhed in the azette for the laſt parliament to meet on th th of November; eleven days had not elapſed fore a proclamation appeared for its diſſolution, d calling a new parliament: Who can guard ainſt deception, artifice and villainy, when mped with regal authority. The very thought an honeſt Houſe of Commons ſtruck terror in the guilty ſoul of Lord North, the diabolical inion of royal favour, and inſtrument of royal engeance; nay, even the King, virtuous as he is, d his fears; and in order to ſecure their own eatures and dependents, or in other words, to ve the old parliament revived, and ſmuggle a jority of venal, abandoned miſcreants, wh ould deny their God, or ſell their ſouls for mo y, into the preſent Houſe of Commons. Lord orth ſent Letters to all his friends that they ight be prepared, and it was known in the moſt tant parts of England, and even the time of ection fixed in ſeveral boroughs in Cornwall ſome ys before the parliament was diſſolved. This a truth which Lord North, with all his con mmate impudence cannot deny.

The miniſterial hacks were again ſet to work fabricate lies, and publiſh them in the news pers, to elude and deceive the electors; that tle or no oppoſition might be made to the tools government. One report ſaid, the diſſolution parliament was owing to ſome diſagreeable ad ce received from America, and that our virtu s King, with his ſtill more virtuous miniſters, tended to adopt ſome conciliating meaſures with ſpect to the colonies, and that it would betray weakneſs in the King to let the ſame parliament eet again, to repeal thoſe acts which they but a w months before paſſed. Another report, ually true, aſſerted it was on account of intelli nce received from the north of a very alarming ture: And a third, that it was occaſioned by a fference between the French and Engliſh miniſ y, which rendered ſuch a ſtep neceſſary, as there as great reaſon to believe we ſhould ſoon be in lved in a war, and that it would be exceedingly proper to have the nation put in a ferment, by general election at ſo critical a time as that, and hen the aſſiſtance of parliament would be parti larly wanted. A fourth report was that Lord atham and his friends would be immediately en into favour, and that there was to be an en e change in the miniſtry. By theſe low artifices d miniſterial lies, the people of England were led into a ſtate of ſupineneſs, and even made to d a helping hand to complete their own ruin. The ſubſequent part of this paper will unravel e diabolical ſcheme. Lord North ſaw a power-

ful oppoſition forming in every part of England, he was fearful of aſſociations, he dreaded a ſolemn league and covenant, which he was certain the people would have entered into for the preſervation of their rights and liberties before next May, the time when the parliament would have been diſſolved of courſe; he trembled for the event, conſcious of his own villainy and that his head had been long forfeited to the juſtice of his country, he determined to take the electors by ſurpriſe, t put them off their guard, and rob them of time, that no oppoſition might be made to his creatures, and the people being prevented from fixing upon men of honeſt independent principles, to whom they might with ſafety delegate the important, the ſacred truſt of repreſentation.

Lord North communicated his fears to the King, painted the daring rebellious ſpirit of the Americans, and told him that the people here were as diſloyal and diſaffected, and that hints had been thrown out in the public prints, of plans forming in different parts of England, for keeping out of the new parliament moſt of his friends, and unleſs prevented by ſome well concerted ſcheme, there was but too much reaſon to believe, from the ſpirit of the people, that they would ſucceed. an event, ſays this traitor, much feared, and greatly dreaded by every well wiſher to your perſon and government, ſhould it ever take place; and there is a country party, or a majority of mock patriots in the houſe of commons, who are enemies to all order and government, you muſt be re- [illegible] your preſent friends will then be unable to give you any aſſiſtance, and inſtead of the power being in your hands, it will then be in the hands of the people; and you will be under the diſgraceful neceſſity of giving your aſſent to the repeal of every act which has been lately paſſed for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and enforcing a due obedience to your authority. In ſhort, you will be a king without power, and ſubject to the controul of a few demagogues for liberty, the dregs of mankind. and a common rabble who will always ſupport them; nay, it may even endanger the ſecurity of your throne, for what will not a hot headed parliament do, with whom the voice of the people can have any weight. The plan for reducing the Americans, and making them dependent on your will, muſt be cruſhed, they will triumph in the victory obtained over the juſt power of parliament, and your prerogative, your faithful ſervants will be compelled to leave you, and you will be without a real friend to adviſe with. If your Majeſty can get a majority of your friends re-choſen in the new parliament, you will be able to raiſe what money you pleaſe with their aſſiſtance; you will then be able to keep your preſent miniſters, and preſerve them from the reſentment (which has been incurred by ſerving you) of an enraged rabble, who are made to believe through the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, that they labour under a load of accumulated grievances: You will then be able to trample under foot faction, ſedition and rebellion throughout your dominions, and to carry every thing before you, agreeable to your royal pleaſure, with the power of parliament, and your Majeſty's firmneſs and perſeverance, you may bring England and America into a proper ſtate of ſubjection to your will. To accompliſh this, it will be neceſſary to prorogue the parliament to ſome future day, then to meet, and immediately after call a council and diſſolve them, in the mean time your friends may be made acquainted with the determination, and be prepared for the election, before any oppoſition can poſſibly be made, or the people know any thing of the matter.

The King firmly reſolved on the people's ruin, careſſed his villainous minion, admired the plan formed for our deſtruction, and drunk with the prerogative, he ſucked in the baneful advice, and purſued it. (5) (4)

Thus the preſent parliament was ſmuggled, and thus in a moſt ſhameful, unprecedented, artful and ſudden manner, was the laſt Houſe of Commons diſſolved by the King, to anſwer his own and his miniſters wicked, tyrannical, and bloody deſigns againſt the people and conſtitution of this kingdom. Such an inſtance of an infamous exertion of the royal prerogative, and under the like circumſtances, is not to be found in the hiſtory of England; ſuch an injury and inſult was never before offered to a free people, and never ought to be forgiven: It was a piece of Hanoverian treachery, baſeneſs and ingratitude, which has far exceeded all the artful villainy, and low cunning of the diſcarded Stuarts. His Majeſty, (Heaven protect ſo much goodneſs) out of a tenderneſs to the conſtitution, could not make ſo bad a uſe of his prerogative, (five years back) as to diſſolve the ſame parliament when their iniquitous proceedings, and their violations of juſtice, had rouſed the indignation of the people, and he was requeſted to do it; by upwards of 80,000 freeholders (ſigned) and the general voice of the whole nation. But in 1774 he got the better of that tenderneſs, and to anſwer his own purpoſes could exert the royal prerogative, which he had abſolutely refuſed to his ſubjects, in the haughty terms of a deſpot, with no other view, but to overturn the conſtitution of the Britiſh empire in England and America, and deſtroy or enſlave the people.

His Majeſty, his miniſters, and inſtruments of [illegible] their property, by ſhameful and unjuſtifiable taxes in time of peace; ſafe in their ſubverſion of the proteſtant religion; baſe and ſucceſsful in their cruel plan for ſtarving the honeſt and induſtrious inhabitants, and deſtroying the trade of the town of Boſton, in America, and the commerce of England; baſe ſo far in their attempt to deſtroy the lives, rights, liberties, and privileges of millions? I ſay they are ſafe, in all theſe violations of, and depredations on our national ſecurity, and natural rights, becauſe we are tame. (4) (5)

These mighty crimes, will ſure ere long provoke
The arm of Britain, to ſome noble ſtroke,
No wonder if ſuch deeds, ſhould ſoon compel (9)
America and England to rebel:
Then George may boaſt, that he, by art and hire,
Great Nero like, has ſet the world on fire,
Might boaſt that thouſands by his power fell,
And that he could e'en Nero far excel:
BUTE ſhould rejoice, and infamy reſtore,
The Stuart race in all their curſed powers.
Shall ſeize upon the throne, he ſhould defend,
And traitor prove when George moſt wants a friend.
This may not be, but ſhould he ſtill oppreſs
His injur'd ſubjects, ſure they'll ſeek redreſs,
When by oppreſſion driven, to deſpair, (4) (5)
If he don't love them, they may make him fear,
And though by ſhameful taxes he has ſeiz'd
Their treaſure and their vitals ſqueez'd; (10)
Yet he ſhould know, that ſwords and arms remain,
When called by wrongs, are ſeldom uſed in vain. (10)
And freedom's ſons, with liberty inſpir'd,
With mighty rage, and indignation fir'd, (10)
'Gainſt England's mortal foes, will no longer yield
To lawleſs power, arm'd with virtue's ſhield.
Their cauſe muſt juſt, may heav'ns ſacred cauſe,
The cauſe of truth, and violated laws,
Will draw the avenging ſword, (glorious deed) (10)
Their laws to ſave, and make theſe traitors bleed.
Aided by Heaven, all danger we defy,
And nobly conquer, or like Britons die. (10)
Then bleſſing freedom, with their parting breath,
Will bravely fall into the arms of death, (10)
A glorious death much better ſo the grave,
A freeman buried, than a living ſlave.
'Twas firſt decreed by that great power above,
All ſhould be free, and Heaven gave in love;
That bleſſing to mankind, a ſacred truſt,
He who'e reſign it, is to God unjuſt.

N. B. The third number will be addreſſed to the King.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by
RICHARD DERBY, jun.
JAmaica RUM and SUGAR by the Hogſhead; alſo about 400 excellent dry HIDES.
Salem, 27th *May*, 1775.

A Leather Pocket-Book, containing ſundry Papers, was taken up in Medford a few Days ſince. Inquire of WILLIAM TURNER, of that Place.

(1) Compilation, ſee Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. Petition of right, pa. 816. Bill of rights, pa. 1052. Vol. 2.
(2) See indexes, Vol. 2, & 3. Petitions, remonſtrances, and addreſſes to the King to diſſolve the Parliament.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, printed by Mr. Benjamin Edes, at Watertown.

To the perfidious, the truce-breaking THOMAS GAGE.

IT is difficult to know how to address such a monster, the language necessary to make use of, in such an address, if pertinent, must be shocking and truly humiliating to human nature.—MAN was made after the image of GOD, and designed, not only to be, but, to make all around him capable of happiness, and happy.——

How then have you contradicted and thwarted the design of the Creator! Your chief view seems to have been to reverse the benevolent designs of your Maker by rendering his creatures as miserable as your diabolical disposition can make them. What original law of nature are you not daily breaking? What bond of civil society are you not dissolving or attempting to dissolve? Is it a crime to commit murder? Is it a crime to steal and plunder? And have you not, jointly with that you attempted to destroy our property? And has it not been proved that by your troops you ravaged our houses?

Have not your troops (sent with orders to steal, rob and murder) fulfilled as much of your INFERNAL plan as was in their power? Did they not murder 8 innocent inoffensive men at Lexington, and a number more at Concord? And yet you have the impudence to tell this down-right lie to the world, i. e. That you have found examples of tenderness (in those DOGS OF WAR) after you had let them loose and cry'd havock, but no vestige of cruelty or barbarity in them!!

Have you not robbed persons of their property as they have been passing in and out of the town of Boston at the very time when you declared to the Continental Congress that the passage was free and unmolested? When Mr. Pierpoint carried you a bill of the goods which you robbed him of on Boston neck, and demanded of you either pay for them, or a return of them, did you not refuse to comply with either? and like your brother robbers, who have swang at Newgate, Boston Charlestown neck, &c. did you not appropriate his property thus stolen, to your own use? Nay, have not you, and your associates by your orders, been mean enough to steal rum and sugar from a poor teamster, half a cake of gingerbread, a nutmeg, and half a biskit from a poor woman who was flying half famished out of Boston from your low lived tyranny and oppression? —— —— I blush for human nature. I begin to think 'tis the devil (in human shape) I am now describing, a devil incarnate, and the world perhaps will think so too, when they know how fearfully you imitate the father of lies in dissimulation and lying——[illegible]; the first was—A good choice of Counsellors—the second, Prosperity to the town of Boston—when your professed design in coming to America was to destroy both. This is evident, especially to those who heard you profanely swear, that you came to put the acts of the British parliament in execution, and, By God you would do it. And, I defy you to produce a single instance wherein you have not broke your most sacred promises to the people of Boston. But the single breach of the capitulation with them, after they had religiously fulfilled their part, must brand your name and memory with eternal infamy—The proposal come from you to the inhabitants by the medium of one of your officers, through the Selectmen, and was, that if the inhabitants would deposit their fire-arms in the hands of the Selectmen, to be returned to them again after a reasonable time, you would give leave to the inhabitants to remove out of town with all their effects, without any lett or molestation. The town punctually complied, and you remain an infamous monument of perfidy, for which an Arab, a Wild Tartar or Savage would despise you!!! 'Tis said you console yourself by reflecting upon this tenet of your religion, viz. That faith is not to be kept with heretics. But unless you let the people go, tho' your power be as great, and your heart be as hard as Pharaoh's, you may be punished with plagues, as severe and as great as his, for you have lied to that God (whose name you invoked in your promise) who punished him, and whose arm is not weakened that he cannot still punish you.

Had you not better repent of your villainies, before it be too late, that you may avoid the just execrations of an injured people who possibly may execute upon you the punishments you by your complicated crimes have merited, and you should suffer the more terrible punishments of another world. For the sake of Great-Britain do not resolve with your deluded king, steadily to pursue such measures for the support of the constitutional rights of Great-Britain, as will inevitably destroy them, and such measures for her commercial interest, as will infallibly annihilate it, lest your old CHASTISERS should make use of that great Supporter of the rights of mankind, the Printing-Press, which is now preparing for the further scourging of Tyranny and Tyrants, and hand your name down with infamy. 'till its hateful sound shall be banished from America.

MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

There was a very full Town Meeting, and that on a Sabbath Day: Mr Bowdoin Moderator: Gage afterwards refused to let the Inhabitants carry any thing but a little Furniture, saying that effects was not "Merchandize" and afterwards would let none go without passes, and they obtained them, with very great difficulty!

See Eden's News paper for a full Account of the Meeting; printed about Aug. 1775

We hear that a very strong [illegible] the Six united Nations of Indians to the King, against the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, on account of the late cruel and unprovoked war against the Ohio Indians.

To the honour of the General Assembly of Virginia, they REFUSED TO ADOPT the hostile plan for destroying the villages of the Ohio Indians; and although that House has not been suffered to sit since the commencement of hostilities against the Ohio Indians, yet they are firmly resolved NEVER to pay a shilling incurred in that disgraceful war (not less in the whole than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING) either towards the expenditure of the soldiery, or building FORT DUNMORE, FORT GOWER, &c. Will the immaculate junto venture to saddle poor old England with this causeless expence.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

On Wednesday evening last arrived here, John Brown, Esq; from Ticonderoga, express to the General Congress. Mr. Brown brought intercepted letters from Lieut. Malcom Fraser, to his friends in New-England, from which it appears, that General Carleton has almost unlimited powers, civil and military, and has issued orders for raising a Canadian regiment, in which Mr. Fraser observes, the officers find difficulty, as the common people are by no means fond of the service. He likewise remarks, that all the King's European subjects are disaffected at the partial preference given to the late converts to loyalty, as he phrases it, to their utter exclusion from all confidence, or even common civility. Matters are indeed in such a situation, that many, if not most of the merchants talk of leaving the province.

Mr. Brown also relates, that two regular officers of the 26th regiment, now in Canada, applied to two Indians, one a head warrior of the Caughnawaga tribe, to go out with them on a hunt, to the south and east of the rivers St. Lawrence and Sorrel, and pressing the Indians farther and farther on said course, they at length arrived at Cohass, where the Indians say they were stopt and interrogated by the inhabitants, to whom they pretended they were only on a hunt, which the inhabitants (as the Indians told Mr. Brown) replied must be false, as no hunters used silver (bright) barrelled guns. However the Cohass people dismissed them all; and when they returned into the woods, the Indian warrior insisted on knowing what their real intention was, and they told him, that it was to reconnoitre the woods, to find a passage for an army to march to the assistance of the King's Friends in Boston.—The Indian asked, Where they would get the army? They answered in Canada, and that the Indians in the upper castles would join them.—The Chief, on this, expressed resentment, that he, being one of the head men of the Caughnawaga tribe, should never have been consulted in the affair. But Mr. Brown presumes the aversion of this honest fellow and his friends to their schemes, was the reason of their being kept from their knowledge.

The conductors of this grand expedition are to be Monsieur St. Luke le Corne, the villain who let loose the Indians on the prisoners at Fort William Henry, and one of his associates.

Oh George, what tools art thou obliged to make use of!

A correspondent has favoured us with the following etymology of the word *Yankee*.

"When the New-England colonies were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of Indians. They found but little difficulty in subduing them all except one tribe who were known by the name of the YANKOOS, which signifies *invincible*. After the waste of much blood and treasure, the Yankoos were at last subdued by the New-England men. The remains of this nation (agreeable to the Indian custom) transferred their name to their conquerors. For a while they were called Yankoos but from a corruption, common to names in all languages, they got through time the name of Yankees. A name which we hope will soon be equal to that of a Roman, or an *ancient* Englishman.

The following Gentlemen, DELEGATES to the Honorable Continental Congress, are now in this City, viz.

For New-Hampshire. John Sullivan, John Langdon, Esqrs.

For Massachusetts-Bay. Hon. John Hancock, Hon. Thos. Cushing Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Esqrs.

For Rhode-Island. Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Hon. Samuel Ward, Esqrs.

For Connecticut. Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Hon. Robert Sherman, Silas Deane, Esqrs.

For New York. Philip Livingston, James Duane, John Alsop, John Jay, Simon Boerum, William Floyd, Henry Wisner, Phil. Schuyler, George Clinton, Lewis Morris, Francis Lewis, Robert R. Livingston, Jun. Esqrs.

For New-Jersey. James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart, Richard Smith, Esqrs.

For Pennsylvania. John Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, Hon. John Morton, George Ross, Benjamin Franklin, Hon. Thomas Willing, James Wilson, Esqrs.

For Newcastle, &c. Hon. Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, George Read, Esqrs.

For Maryland. Hon. Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, Samuel Chase, John Hall, Thomas Stone, Esqrs.

For Virginia. Hon. Peyton Randolph, George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Harrison, Richard Bland, Patrick Henry, Esqrs.

For North-Carolina. William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, Richard Caswell, Esqrs.

For South-Carolina. Hon. Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge, Esqrs.

For the Parish of St. John's, in Georgia. Mr. Lyman Hall.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

The Countess of Dunmore, and the rest of the Virginia Governor's Family, are returned to Williamsburg, from on board the Fowey Man of War.[7]

An Ensign belonging to one of the Regiments in Canada, dispatched from Governor Carleton, to General Gage, was taken Prisoner at one of the Forts: His Dispatches contained a Return of the Regulars in Canada, which amounted to no more than 700, including those that garrisoned the Forts Crown Point and Ticonderoga.

Major General Wooster, an experienced Officer, was to march from New Haven for Greenwich, with about 12 Miles of this Province, with 2500 Men last Friday; there to encamp during the Summer Season, in Order to be at Hand to support the City of New York, in Case their Assistance should be wanted.

Last Wednesday the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq. set off from Philadelphia for Virginia, to attend his Place as Speaker of the House of Burgesses of that Province; when the Hon. John Hancock, Esq; was appointed President of the Continental Congress in his Room.

Yesterday Morning Capt Dunbar arrived here in 7 Weeks from Newry; by him we have a certain Account, that two Regiments of Foot (Part of those destined for America) arrived there from Belfast, where they had orders to stop until the first of June; and that it was said no Troops of any kind would leave Ireland for America, before that Period.

WHEREAS *Ebenezer Bradish*, jun. Esq. of Cambridge, has been represented as a Person unfriendly to the just Rights and Liberties of his Country, and withdrawing himself from Cambridge and retiring to Boston, the Day of the late unhappy Commencement of Hostilities between the Troops under the Command of General Gage, and the Inhabitants of this Province, he has increased the public Suspicions against him, whereby he is rendered more odious and disagreeable to his Countrymen.

Therefore, to remove from the Minds of our beloved Friends and Countrymen, all groundless Apprehensions, and to do Justice to Mr. Bradish; we the Subscribers, having made due Enquiry into the Cause of his going to Boston at the Time aforesaid, and of his Conduct since, do say, that we are satisfied that Mr. Bradish had no Defire by that Means, to do any Injury to his Country, but on the contrary his Design was friendly, and his Conduct justifiable, and we recommend it to all Persons to conduct towards Mr. Bradish, as a Gentleman who is not unfriendly to the Rights and Privileges of his Countrymen so far as we are able to discover upon strict Enquiry into his late Conduct.

Cambridge, May 3, 1775.

Seth Pomeroy, of Northampton, (General.)
Thomas Legate, of Leominster, (Colonel.)
Elisha Porter, of Hadley, (Colonel.)
John Paterson, of Lenox, (Colonel.)
Henry Herrick, of Beverly, (Colonel.)
Levi Shepard, of Northampton, (Major.)
Jonathan W. Austin, of Chelmsford, (Major.)
Thomas Williams, of Stockbridge, (Captain.)
Ebenezer Sayer, of Wells, (Colonel.)
Jesse Leavenworth, of New-Haven.

N B. Whereas a Report has been unjustly spread abroad, that it was not the Regulars but our People who took the Goods out of my House; this is to certify to all good People, that the Report is false, and never came from me, and that I am certain my House was not only shot at but plundered by the Regulars.

May 11, 1775. EBENEZER BRADISH.

Capt Duncan, of New-York, on the 9th of May, in Lat. 37. Lon. 45, West, spoke with the Brig Polly, from Salem, to London.

There was a very large Town meeting held in a Sabbath Day: Mr Bowdoin Moderator. Gage afterwards said the effects that not mean merchandize, and would let the Inhabitants carry only a little Furniture

[illegible] Ash pa. 499. Ash pa. 509.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

IN CONGRESS, May 17, 1775.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That all exportations to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, the island of St. John's, Newfoundland, Georgia, except the parish of St. John's, and to East and West Florida, immediately cease; and that no provisions of any kind, or other necessaries, be furnished to the British fisheries on the American coasts, until it be otherwise determined by the Congress.

We are assured from good authority, that our most excellent Queen, often sheds tears in interceding with a great personage in behalf of the devoted town of Boston, and province of Massachusetts Bay. God bless her!

NEW-YORK, June 1.

It is reported that the forces destined for Boston, New-York, &c. will not be sent off before the 8th of June, in expectation of the good effects of Lord North's conciliating plan!!! What infatuation! to imagine such a scheme would be productive of any thing but disgust and contempt!

From S. Carolina, we hear they are about to raise a naval force, in defence of our common rights.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 25, 1775.

"By a letter from Montreal, of the 8th instant, ton gentleman in this City, we are informed, that in the night preceding the 1st instant, his Majesty's Bust, erected there soon after the late fire, had its face blackened, a Crucifix was hung round its neck, and a label was affixed to it with this inscription, *The Pope of Canada and the Fool of England.* The writer adds, that this made a very great noise in Montreal, where all was running into disorder and confusion, on account of the late Acts respecting them."

Friday Morning last, his Majesty's Ship the Asia, George Vandeput, Esq; arrived here from Boston, after a Passage of 16 Days.

HARTFORD, June 5.

We hear from Albany, that the General Committee for that City, have resolved to raise 800 Men for the Defence of American Liberty; and that as soon as said Resolve was made public, three Companies were immediately inlisted, who have since marched for the Defence of the important Fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point. *vid. page 735* (6)

Last Week the 4th Regiment of Troops raised by this Colony, under Command of Col. Benjamin Hinman, marched for their Station at Ticonderoga. *vid. pa. 735* (8)

NEWPORT, May 29.

Two tory Negroes have been lately hanged in the province of New-York, and several others were to be tried for their lives, they having been detected in joining the tories, and engaging to murder their masters who were supporters of liberty.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 10.

"Mr. T------s M------n is a Captain of a new organized company here, and is, without draining, one of the most lively and spritive persons in the city. Many other of the principal friends and officers in the new companies, and nothing is more probable than the whole society's adopting the opinion of the justice of using arms in a defensive war." (8)

We are well assured there is one whole military company in Philadelphia composed entirely of friends. (8)

PORTSMOUTH, June 2.

Last Tuesday about 30 or 40 Men from on board the Scarboro' man of war, now in this harbour, came on shore at Fort William and Mary, and have torn down great part of the breast work of said fort, and did other damage. (13)

The day before this attempt, the Scarborough took two provision vessels, loaded with Corn, Pork, Flour, Rye, &c. coming in from Long-Island; which were for the relief of this place; as the inhabitants are in great want of provisions; and notwithstanding the most prudent application of the principal gentlemen of this town, the Captain refused to release them.

O shocking situation---Upon this refusal, it was apprehended the most violent outrages and tumults of the people would immediately follow this detention of their provisions, the consequences of which would be most probably very fatal to his Majesty's subjects by bringing into the most imminent danger the lives and properties of his said subjects, which ought by all means to be prevented if possible.

Upon this unwarrantable transaction, the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns, were greatly alarmed; and the next morning between 5 or 600 men in arms, went down to the battery called Jerry's Point, and brought off eight cannon, 24 and 32 pounders, being the whole that were there; weighing 43cwb. each, and brought them up to this town. While they were taking off the above cannon, the Canceaux, with a tender, set sail with the two provision vessels for Boston. The next day the town was full of men from the country in arms. (8)

This uncommon exertion of arbitrary power, immediately alarmed the inhabitants, and the committee of safety having met, a message was by their approbation presented to the Governor and Council, who took every prudent method in their power to pacify the people, and to obtain a release of the captures. His Excellency engaged on board the Scarborough, and informed the Captain that the provisions were the property of some of the inhabitants, who had before contracted for the same, but the only answer he could obtain was "that Admiral Graves, and the General had forwarded orders to take every provision vessel that should be met with, on any station, and to send them forthwith to Boston for the supply of the army and navy." The Captain Barclay, the commander of the Scarborough, informed two of the committee at Fort William and Mary, that his orders were such that he must even take all vessels with salt or molasses, they being a species of provision, and send them to Boston.

WATERTOWN, June 5.

The New York Provincial Congress have desired the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, to send sufficient Force to hold the important Fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, until that Province can raise Troops for the Purpose, and they will reimburse the Expence.—Those Fortresses being within the Limits of that Province. *see pa. 735* (8)

We hear that five Tons of good Gun-Powder was within a few Weeks past been made at Philadelphia.

GAWEN BROWN, jun.

LATELY arrived from London, has opened a Shop in Cambridge, opposite the West End of the Meeting-House, where Gentlemen may be furnished with a Variety of elegant new Watches. Likewise repairs repeating, horisontal, seconds and plain Watches, in the best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates.

N. B. All Sorts of Clock Work repaired.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, June 6, 1775.

WHEREAS the Provision already made for the Removal of the Poor of Boston, suffering by the cruel Hand of arbitrary Power, has not answered the salutary Purposes intended, and it becomes necessary that further Provision be made:

Therefore RESOLVED, That such suffering Poor shall be allowed to remove into any Town or District in the Colony, other than such Towns or Districts as are already ordered to provide for and receive the Number of said Poor to them assigned.

And every Town and District in the Colony, that shall receive and provide necessary Support for such suffering Poor, shall be indemnified in every Respect, as fully as any other Town or District in the Colony, provided they observe and comply with the Directions already given relative to said Poor. (2)

And whereas in the present distressed Circumstances and Confusion of the Town of Boston, some of said Poor have or may remove out of said Town without a proper Certificate from the Committee of Donations, and the Town to which such Persons remove may refuse to receive them for Want of the same:

RESOLVED, That it is recommended to the Selectmen of the several Towns and Districts in this Colony, to which such Persons may remove, that such Provision be made as is necessary to prevent their suffering, until such Certificate can be procured, and such Town or District shall be indemnified as before provided, they observing the Directions given in the Resolve passed by the last Congress relative to said Poor, and such Persons shall be considered as a Part of their Assignment.

And whereas it is found extremely difficult for the Committees at Charlestown and Roxbury to remove said Poor to the several Towns and Districts to which they are destined, for Want of Teams to go such a Distance as is necessary in many Cases---It is further recommended to the Selectmen of each Town and District in this Colony, that they assist in removing said Poor upon every necessary Occasion, when it is in their Power, to the several Places of their Assignment, keeping a particular Account of their Trouble and Expence, and the Names of the Persons they assisted, and they shall be paid in Manner as is before provided.

And the Committee at Charlestown and Roxbury (who were appointed by this Congress to make Provision for such Poor as might come out of the Town of Boston) are desired to procure a List of said Poor from the Committee of Donations for future Use; and also to take the Advantage of the Teams that may come from the Westward, for the Removal of said Poor, by every Opportunity in their Power. A true Copy from the Minutes,

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secr'y.

CAMBRIDGE, June 8

Tuesday last being the Day agreed on for the Exchange of Prisoners between 12 and 1 o'Clock, Dr. Warren and Brigadier General Putnam, in a Phaeton, together with Major Dunbar, and Lieut. Hamilton of the 64th on Horse-back; Lieut. Potter of the Marines, in a Chaise; John Hilton of the 47th, Alexander Campbell of the 43d; John Tyne, Samuel Marcy, Thomas Parry, and Thomas Sharp, of the Marines, wounded Men, in two Carts; the whole escorted by the Weathersfield Company, under the Command of Capt. Chester, entered the Town of Charlestown, and marching slowly through it, halted at the Ferry, where, upon a Signal being given, Major Moncrief landed from the Lively, in order to receive the Prisoners, and see his old Friend, General Putnam:---Their Meeting was truly cordial and affectionate---The wounded Privates were soon seated on board the Lively; but Major Moncrief, and the other Officers, returned with General Putnam and Dr. Warren, to the House of Dr. Foster, where an Entertainment was provided for them. About 3 o'Clock a Signal was made by the Lively, that they were ready to deliver up our Prisoners; upon which General Putnam and Major Moncrief went to the Ferry, where they received Messrs. John Peck, James Hews, James Brewer, and Daniel Preston, of Boston; Messrs. Samuel Frost and Seth Russel of Cambridge; Mr. Joseph Bell of Danvers, Mr. Elijah Seaver, of Roxbury, and Cæsar Augustus, a Negro Servant to Mr. Tileston, of Dorchester, who were conducted to the House of Capt. Foster, and there refreshed; after which the General and Major returned to their Company, and spent an Hour or two in a very agreeable Manner. Between 5 and 6 o'Clock Major Moncrief, with the Officers that had been delivered to him, were conducted to the Ferry, where the Lively's Barge received them; after which General Putnam, with the Prisoners who had been delivered to him, &c. returned to Cambridge, escorted in the same Manner as before. The whole was conducted with the utmost Decency and good Humour, and the Weathersfield Company did Honour to themselves, their Officers, and their Country. The Regular Officers expressed themselves as highly pleased; those who had been Prisoners politely acknowledged the genteel, kind Treatment they had received from their Captors. The Privates, who were all wounded Men, expressed in the strongest Terms, their grateful Sense of the Tenderness which had been shew them in their miserable Situation; some of them could do it only by their Tears. It would have been to the Honour of the British Arms, if the Prisoners taken from us could with Justice have made the same Acknowledgement. It cannot be supposed that any Officers of Rank, or common Humanity, were knowing to the repeated cruel Insults that were offered them; but it may not be amiss to hint to the Upstarts concerned, two Truths, of which they seem to be totally ignorant, viz. That Compassion is an essential a Part of the Character of a truly brave Man as daring; and that Insult offered to a Person entirely in the Power of the Insulter, smells as strong of Cowardice as it does of Cruelty.

Last Sabbath being the Anniversary of King George the Third's Birth, the same was celebrated by the Sons of Tyranny in Boston.

We have the Pleasure to inform the Public, that the Grand American Army is nearly completed. Great Numbers of the Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island Troops are arrived; among the latter is a fine Company of Artillery, with four excellent Field Pieces. Many large Pieces of battering Cannon are expected soon, from different Places; twelve Pieces, 18 and 24 Pounders, with a Quantity of Ordnance Stores, we are informed, are already arrived from Providence. (8)

Last Wednesday se'nnight a Number of Provincials, under the Command of Col. ROBINSON, made an Acquisition of about 500 Sheep, and 30 Head of Cattle from off Pettick's Island. (8)

And on Friday Night last the Provincial Troops made another Acquisition of about 800 Sheep and Lambs from off Deer-Island, together with a Number of Cattle,---Major Creaton, who commanded this Party, also took a Barge belonging to one of the Men of War, together with 4 or 5 Prisoners. (8)

DIED.] At Newport, May 29. Mrs. ELIZABETH STILES, Consort of the Rev. Doctor STILES, in the 44th year of her age.

---In London, March 21. aged 74, the Hon. Thomas Penn, Esq; one of the Proprietaries of Pensylvania, and last Survivor of all the Children of William Penn, the Founder of that Province.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber was so unfortunate (some Time since) as to sign an Address to the late Governor Hutchinson, so universally and so justly deemed an Enemy to American Liberty and Freedom; (9) I hereby in this public Manner declare that at the Time I signed the said Address, I intended the Good of my Country, and that only: but finding to my Sorrow, it had not that, but a quite contrary Effect, I hereby renounce the same Address in every Part, and hope my injured and affronted Fellow Countrymen will overlook my past Misconduct, as I am ready to assist them in their Struggles for Liberty and Freedom, in whatever Way I shall be called upon by them.

JOHN PRENTICE.

Londonderry, June 6, 1775.

Messrs. HALLS,

IN the Essex Gazette of the 2d of May there were published certain *Answers* of Mr. *Stephen Higginson* of Salem, to Questions asked him in the House of Commons, which standing alone and unexplained gave Uneasiness to many People in this Country, who supposed he was examined at the Instance of the Ministry, and with an Intention to injure the Colonies, whereas in Truth he was called before the House by the Merchants of London to support their Petition against the Bill (4) restraining the Fisheries and Trade of New-England, and the Questions were proposed by them, the Answers to which they judged would operate in Favour of America. This Matter Mr. Higginson in Justice to himself stated first to the Committee of Safety of Marblehead, afterwards to that of Salem, and also to the Town of Salem, who being satisfied of his friendly Intention to serve the Colonies, and that he had taken much Pains for that End, fully approved of his Conduct---He has also laid the same Matter before the Honorable Provincial Congress, who readily granted him the following Certificate.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, *June* 1, 1775. (5)

THE Committee appointed by the Hon. Provincial Congress to take into Consideration the Letter from the Committee of Safety, and Town-Clerk for the Town of Salem, respecting the Answers of Mr. Stephen Higginson to Questions asked him before the House of Commons of Great-Britain, &c. beg Leave to report ---That they have critically examined that Matter, and are of Opinion, that the Intention of said Higginson in those Answers were friendly to the Inhabitants of Salem and Marblehead, and to the Colonies in general, and that he ought to be honorably acquitted by this Congress, and recommended to the Favour of the Public.

Which Report was accepted by the Congress. (2)

JOSEPH WARREN, President.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

Ipswich, May 25. 1775.

On the 20th Instant departed this Life, that venerable Man of God, Mr. NATHAN ROGERS, Pastor of the first Church in this Town, after a lingering Illness of many Months, in his 74th Year. He was the fourth Mr. ROGERS that preached the Gospel steadily to that Church: His great grand-Father Mr. Nathan Rogers was one of their first Pastors (Colleague with Mr. Norton) His grand-Father Mr. John Rogers, was for some Time Preacher of a weekly Lecture there: He was afterwards President of Harvard College. His Father, Mr. John Rogers, was Pastor of that Church many Years: This Nathan was for some Time his Colleague, and since his Death the only Pastor of that Church.

His Gifts, both natural and acquired, which were given him to qualify him for the sacred Work, were of the higher Degree; and he was a good Man, and full of Faith, and of the Holy Ghost. His intimate Acquaintance have known some remarkable Evidences of it; and in the Course of his Ministry and Conversation it appeared to them that heard him. His preaching was Calvinistic, practical, and very solemn; and in Prayer he was specially devout: His Labours were mostly confined to his own People, especially in his latter Days, partly by Reason of bodily Infirmity: His Example was such that he might have pleaded with his People--- "Be ye Followers of me, even as I also am of Christ."

The Disease which put an End to his Life was such as to hinder his conversing much, in the latter Stages of it; but it did not hinder his expressing his Expectation of going to be with Christ.

He has left a sorrowful Widow, three Children and some grand Children. May God be the Husband of that Widow, and the Father of these fatherless Children, and particularly conduct the Education of his only Son, now a Youth, and make him a Blessing in his Day as his Ancestors, in a considerable Number of Generations, have been.

SALEM, May 30th, 1775.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers did some Time since sign an Address to Governor Hutchinson, which though prompted to by the best Intentions has nevertheless given great Offence to our Country; We do now declare that we were so far from designing by that Action, to shew our Acquiescence in those Acts of Parliament so universally & justly odious to all America, that on the contrary we hoped we might in that Way contribute to their Repeal, though now to our Sorrow we find ourselves mistaken.---And we do now further declare that we never intended the Offence which this Address has occasioned, that if we had foreseen such an Event we should never have signed it; as it always has been and now is our Wish to live in Harmony with our Neighbours, and our serious Determination to promote to the utmost of our Power the Liberty, the Welfare and Happiness of our Country, which is inseparably connected with our own.

John Nutting,	*Ebn'r Putnam,*	*Nath. Dabrey,*
N. Goodale,	*Francis Cabot,*	*William Pickman,*
E. A. Holyoke,	*N. Sparhawk,*	*C. Gayton Pickman,*
Wm. Pynchon,	*Andrew Dalgrish,*	*John Turner.*
		Thomas Barnard,

In Committee of Safety, SALEM, 30th May, 1775.

THE Declaration, of which the above is a Copy, being presented and read, it was voted unanimously that the same was satisfactory, and that the said Gentlemen ought to be received and treated as real Friends to this Country.

By Order of the Committee,

RICHARD DERBY, jun. Chairman.

SALEM, June 1, 1775.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber did some Time since sign an Address to Governor Hutchinson, which has given just Cause of Resentment to this Town and Country; I do now declare that at the Time of signing said Address I did suppose it might serve the Colonies, but am convinced of my Error, and am sorry for the Offence I have given, and stand ready as any other, as far as in me lies, to support the Rights and Liberties of this Country.

ALEXANDER WALKER.

In Committee of Safety of Salem, *June* 3, 1775.

THE foregoing Declaration being presented and read, voted unanimously that the same is satisfactory.

Attest. R. DERBY, jun. Chairman.

GROTON, May 15th, 1775.

THE Inhabitants of Groton in Town-Meeting assembled, the Rev. Samuel Dana offered that to the Town with Regard to his political Principles and Conduct, with which the Town voted themselves fully satisfied, and that he ought to enjoy the Privileges of Society in common with other Members, and we hope this, with the following by him subscribed, will be fully satisfactory to the Publick.

Oliver Prescott, *James Prescott,* *Josiah Sartell,* *Moses Child,* *Isaac Farnsworth,* } *Committee of Correspondence for* GROTON.

I The Subscriber, being deeply afflicted with the Miseries bro't on this Country, by a horrid Thirst for ill got Wealth and unconstitutional Power, and lamenting my Unhappiness, in being left to adopt Principles in Politics different from the Generality of my Countrymen, and thence to conduct in a Manner that has but too justly excited the Jealousy and Resentment of the true Sons of Liberty against me, earnestly desirous, at the same Time, to give them all the Satisfaction in my Power; do hereby sincerely ask Forgiveness of all such for whatever I have said or done, that had the least Tendency to the Injury of my Country, assuring them that it is my full Purpose, in my proper Sphere, to unite with them, in all those laudable and fit Measures, that have been recommended by the Continental and Provincial Congresses, for the Salvation of this Country, hoping my future Conversation and Conduct will fully prove the Uprightness of my present Professions.

Groton, May 22, 1775. SAMUEL DANA.

(6) see Index, under Donations pa. 729, &c (8) see index (9) see index under Address (10) see index under Town Council pa. 726 (11) see pa. 726 (12) see pa. 721. (13) see index under Mob of Women

(4) See index, under Congress, Continental. (5) See index, under Grievances. (7) See plan, 7/4. (2) See index, under Congress, Provincial (3) See index, under Town of Groton

(19) see index, under Congress Provincial, pa. 748.

Messrs. Printers:

I desire a place in your paper, at least for months to come, that so I may communicate to the friends of liberty, through the continent in general, but the Colony of Massachusetts in particular, letters and extracts of the late Governor Hutchinson's, by means of which, I doubt not, but that many will have their opinion of him greatly altered; who could never be perfuaded, that he was an enemy to the rights of America, though he himself discovered an apprehenfion that his proceedings would not bear being published, when in a letter to a Gentleman in England, of the 24th of June 1773, he could write, "*I wish you would burn what letters you think may raise any clamor here which I have ever wrote, as we are all mortal, and know not into whose hands they may fall. The world never had, nor had men in it and though I have never wrote any thing criminal, yet I have wrote a number that ought not to be made public.*" Whenever I judge it requisite to comment upon them, in order the more effectually to develope his character, I shall endeavour to do it with a becoming decency; leaving it with the impartial public, to receive or reject my remarks, as they may appear to be well or ill founded. Should have choie to have published the letters in order of date, but the peculiarity of the times, will make it expedient to do otherwise.

Secret and Confidential. March 25, 1770.

My dear Sir,

THE Court has been sitting at Cambridge ever since the 15th, refuling to do any buſineſs, and urge me to remove them to Boſton, but I ſhall not do it. I hope no copy of my Lord Hillſborough's letter to me of the 9th Dec. will be ſuffered to be made public, nor of mine to his Lordſhip in anſwer, for I have followed your advice and *they do not know that I had any ſort of diſcretion left in the matter.* Indeed after I had prorogued the Court, and wrote that I ſhould hold the Seſſion there, I had not. Salem would have been better than Cambridge, the further from Boſton the better. The houſe will be four and trouble-ſome enough, but all they can do will be a perfect trifle, compared with the trouble the town of Boſton gives me. They interfere in every affair, and threaten all the government which will not conform to them. They are carrying on the proſecution of poor Preſton, and his ſoldiers, *with inimitable thirſt after their blood.* When the Court had determined to put off the trials to the firſt week in June, a Committee, viz. S. Adams, W. Cooper, Dr. Warren, and divers others, came from Mr. Jones's, where they had dined that day, and a vaſt concourſe of people after them, into the Superior Court, and harangued the Judges, until they altered their determination, and reſolved to go on with buſineſs. This they aſſured me was contrary to their inclination, but they were under dureſs, and afraid to offend the town, who keep alive a town-meeting by ſhort adjournments to obſerve how the buſineſs of the Court goes on. Ruggles tells me the town has the entire command of the houſe. I prevailed on Williams, Strong, and a few more good men to attend, but they ſay it is to no purpoſe, the whole province muſt give way to the town. You uſed to tell me, my regard for the town made me too tender of its intereſt, to the damage of the public intereſt. *I cannot help an attachment to the place of my birth*, and I have ſome perſonal intereſt 140 or 150 pounds ſterling annual rents, beſides the houſe I live in, *but I would now give up all, if the town could be ſeparated from the reſt of the province.* I do not ſee how that can be done, but ſomething may and muſt be done to humble the leaders of the people of the town, and ſo keep the inhabitants in order. I have tried the council, and repreſented to the judges the illegality of the town acts. They ſay there is no poſſibility of helping it, the body of the people are all of a mind, and there is no ſtemming the torrent. It is the common language of Adams and the reſt, that they are not to be intimidated by acts of Parliament, for they will not be executed here, and ſhould there be an act of Parliament to vacate the charter, as the lawyer told the judge of the Superior Court, the people would not ſubmit to it. *I do not ſee what ſhould prevent the new Counſellors from being as obnoxious as the Commiſſioners.* We are moſt certainly every day confirming ourſelves in our principles of independence; and —— tells me he is fully convinced, that *nothing but ſharp external force will bring Boſton into a ſtate of due ſubordination.* He is intimidated from attending the Court through a nervous diſorder he is under, which was brought on by his apprehenſions of danger, if he ſhould act according to his judgment. Sewall tells me he never will appear at any other Court in that town after the preſent, as Attorney General, and the whole court ſay they do not ſit there with freedom. They would repreſent this to the General Court, if there was any proſpect of their making an Act to hold the Court in any other place; but inſtead of that, they know they would be told their fears were groundleſs. I need not ſuggeſt to you, what is neceſſary to be done. The longer we are neglected, the harder our cure will be. Until government in England appears to be in earneſt, the friends of government dare not ſhew themſelves among us. It is poſſible when they know they can be ſupported, they may appear more numerous than the ſons of liberty now imagine. I write with this freedom to you from a regard to the public intereſt and the duty which I owe to the King, and not from a regard to my perſonal intereſt, which will be no more affected than other people's, after I am ſuperceded by the appointment of a new Governor, which as I obſerved in my laſt, ought not to be delayed. I am ſure you will not ſuffer what I write to come back again even by rumours.

N. B. The foregoing was wrote when he was Lieut. Governor, and expecting to be appointed Governor in chief.

Private. March 10, 1773.

Dear Sir,

WHEN I wrote to you the 27th February, I was much preſſed with public buſineſs, but could not omit giving you ſome broken hints of meaſures neceſſary for our relief. As the ſeſſion is at an end, I have more leiſure, and will ſuggeſt a few more thoughts upon the ſame ſubject. I ſhould think myſelf happy in an hour's converſation, and it would be to more purpoſe than many letters. I muſt repeat to you that *ſomething is abſolutely neceſſary to be done* in conſequence of the open declaration of the Towns and of the Council and Aſſembly againſt the ſupremacy of Parliament, if it be only preparatory or the firſt ſtep towards ſomething more effectual that is to follow. If we will be independant, why ſhould not we be threatened with what would be the conſequence of our being actually ſo, *a reſtraint from all trade with the Colonies which acknowledge themſelves ſubject.* *Is there any way of compelling Boſton to be a cooperation by depriving them of their preſent privileges, and not ſuffering any acts of the Town?* The Charter of New York City might be a good pattern. *Can no reſtraint be laid on the other Towns from acting in any other affairs than ſuch as immediately concern them reſpectively.*

If the preſent diſputes about the ſupremacy, or rather the danger of them, could have been foreſeen they might have been prevented by adding after the words *lawful and rightful king*, in the abjuration, *and that the king, lords and commons are the ſupreme legiſlative.* It added now, there is no determining what convulſion it would make in America; but there would be leſs exception if it was made a general proviſion, like the late alteration upon the death of the pretender, and founded not merely upon the denial in America; and there is ſome reaſon that it ſhould be ſo; for if the ſupremacy had not been denied in England, few perſons would dared to have denied it here.

Other and probably better meaſures will occur. I only wiſh government may be convinced that ſomething is neceſſary to be done.

I venture to write with as great confidence as I ſhould converſe if we were together in a private room.

I am with the greateſt regard,
Sir your faithful humble ſervant.
T. HUTCHINSON.

These two letters, it is apprehended, were wrote to Sir Francis Bernard, tho' that is not certain. Many parts of the firſt are entered in the letter book without any of the vowels, that they ſhould be the more hard to be read by thoſe who might accidentally have the inſpection of them. The laſt conſiſts of ſcarce any but conſonants.

☞ *The other Printers are deſired to publiſh from Time to Time from this Paper, that all may have Opportunity to read the curious Letters and Extracts which are ſo providentially brought to light.*

WILLIAMSBURGH, Virginia, March 16

To Col. Andrew Lewis *and Mr.* John Boyer.

Gentlemen,

FOR your paſt ſervice, you have our thanks, and we preſume it is all the reward you deſire. And as we have again committed to you the greateſt truſt we can confer (that of appearing for us in the great council of the colony) we think it expedient you hear our ſentiments at this important juncture. And firſt, we require you to repreſent us with hearts replete with the moſt grateful and loyal veneration for the race of Brunſwick, for they have been truly our fathers; and at the ſame time the moſt dutiful affection for our Sovereign, of whoſe honeſt heart we cannot entertain any diffidence; but ſorry we are to add, that in his councils we can no longer confide: A ſet of miſcreants, unworthy to adminiſter the laws of Britain's empire have been permitted impiouſly to ſway. How unjuſtly, cruelly, and tyrannically they have invaded our rights, we need not now put you in mind. We only ſay, and we aſſert it with pride, that the ſubjects of Britain are *one*; and when the honeſt man of Boſton, who has broke no law, has his property wreſted from him, the hunter on the Allegany muſt take the alarm, and, as a *freeman* of America, he will fly to his repreſentatives, and thus inſtruct them: Gentlemen, my gun, my tomahawk, my life. I deſire you to tender to the honour of my King and country; but my liberty, to range theſe woods on the ſame terms my father has done, is not mine to give up; it was not purchaſed by me, and purchaſed it was; it is intailed on my ſon, and the tenure is ſacred. Watch over it, gentlemen, for to him it muſt deſcend unviolated, if my arm can defend it; but if not, if wicked power is permitted to prevail againſt me, the original purchaſe was blood, and mine ſhall ſeal the ſurrender.

That our countrymen, and the world, may know our diſpoſition, we chooſe that this be publiſhed. And we have one requeſt to add, that is, that the ſons of worth and freedom, who appeared for us at Philadelphia, will accept our moſt ardent, grateful acknowledgments; and we hereby plight them our faith, that we will religiouſly obſerve their reſolutions, and obey their inſtructions, in contempt of power and temporary intereſt; and ſhould the meaſures they have wiſely calculated for our relief fail, *we will ſtand prepared for every contingency.*

We are, gentlemen, your dutiful, &c.

The FREEHOLDERS *of* BOTTETOURT.

WHEREAS the Provincial Congreſs of the third Day of May inſtant, empowered and directed the Receiver-General of this Colony to borrow the Sum of Or Hundred Thouſand Pounds, lawful Money, on Colony Securities payable in two Years, on Intereſt, at Six per Cent. per Annum

Any Perſon willing to furniſh the Colony with any Sum Money, as aforeſaid, are deſired to ſignify the ſame, as ſoon may be, to the Subſcriber.

Receiver-General's Office, May 22, 1775. H. GARDNER

TO BE SOLD,

By LUKE BAKER,

At his Shop in Roxbury, next Door to Major Ebenezer Whiting

LINENS of different Prices, Checks at Oznabrigs, colour'd Drabs ſuitable for Breeches. Raven Duck for ditto, a fine Aſſortment of Men's plain and ribb'd w one brown threse Hole, a few woollen ditto, ſome very fine wor Breeches Pieces, a fine Aſſortment Calicoes, Fans, Needles, La &c. for the Ladies. A few Bottles very excellent Snuff, a pretty good Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, and a ſmall Aſſortm of Weſt-India ditto.

N. B. A few Pieces Nankeens.

JOHN CLARKE

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick, that he is removed the Manufactory in Boſton to Concord, about a Quarte Mile Eaſt of the Meeting Houſe, on the great Road to B where he carries on the Button-making Buſineſs as uſual, and the Favour of his former and other Cuſtomers. Good ſtrong tons with iron Eyes and Bottoms for Six Shillings O. T. per D with the following Motto,---Union and Liberty in all Ameri

N. B. Said CLARKE makes any Quantity of Buttons on t Notice, as cheap and as good as thoſe in London.

LISBON and Malaga Wines, per Ca Antigua Rum per Hogſhead, Brandy, Pork, 300 lb. a Nails per Cask, Flour, Raiſins per Cask, Bar-Iron, Philad Starch, Virginia Hemp per Ton, a few Barrels Tar, Engliſh with many other Articles, to be ſold by

WILLIAM VANS, in *Salem.*

LOST by the Subſcriber, on the Mor of the 19th April, a ſilver WATCH, with a ſteel Chai ſilver Seal engraved E. O.; alſo a few Days after, an ouſide ment uſually called a French great Coat, with a crimſon Cape. Any Perſon who will cauſe the ſame to be returned ng rewarded therefor, by ELBRIDGE GERR

P. S. The Watch is marked on the Face "Ellis Londo the Owner rightly remembers. *Watertown, May* 25.

DRUGS and MEDICINES

Received in Capt. Folger from London, laſt December, an SOLD by

JONATHAN WALD

At his Shop the Sign of the *Lion and Mortar*, King Street,

A Compleat Aſſortment of the fre DRUGS and MEDICINES, which may be depende are genuine. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their C may depend upon being ſupplied with Articles, the Goodn Price of which ſhall be entirely to their Satisfaction.

Surgeons may be ſupplied with Caſes of Inſtruments, neateſt Kind, warranted good. Moſt Kinds of Groceries Stuffs by the large or ſmall Quantity, Spirits, &c.

Medicine Boxes of all Kinds put up in the neateſt Man The Prices of Articles will be as low as in Boſton.

N. B. Good Wages will be given to any Perſon who w dertake to prepare a Quantity of Lint.——Wanted an A tice to the Apothecary Buſineſs: Apply as above.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

GEO. CROWNINSHIELD

CHoice Windward Iſland RUM, T Iſland SALT, and a few Hogſheads of the beſt SU at his Store at the Long Wharf. *Salem, May* 23.

ON the Sunday after the late Engage about 20 Barrels of Pork, Part of them marked C. H. and Part marked P were taken away from Capt. Crowninſhield's Store, on the Long Wharf, Salem; an ſame Time about 32 Buſhels of Rye were carried from Dr. I Store, on the ſame Wharf. Whoever will give Informa Capt. George Dodge of Salem, or Mr. Stephen Cabot of D ſecure the ſaid Pork and Rye may be found, ſhall be rewa their Trouble.

LOST in the Battle at Menotomy Nathan Putnam, of Capt. Hutchinſon's Company, w han badly wounded, a French Firelock, marked D, No. a marking Iron, on the Breech. Said Putnam carried it to Road near a Mill. Whoever has ſaid Gun in Poſſeſſion, i return it to Col. Mansfield of Lynn, or to the Subſcr Danvers, and they ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble

(4) See the Chancellor, pa. 1077 Vol. 2. (5) See index, under Commiſſioners, Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4. (6) See declaratory act, pa. 524. (7) See reſtraining Act, pa. 721. (8) See index, under Repreſentative, the Maſſ. Boy & Repreſentative. (9) See index, under Boſton, pa. 740, 741. (10) See liſt of grievances, pa. 971 (a) See paſt act, pa. 499. (11) See index, under Congreſs Continental. (12) pa. 606. (13) See index, under Letters of Hutchinſon. & See index, under Hutchinſon. (14) See index, under Repreſentative, Vol. 2. & 4. (15) pa. 10, Vol. 2. (16) See index, under Preſton, & under trial of Soldiers Vol. 3. (17) See index, Vol. 2. under Town of Boſton. (18) See Liſt of Grievances, pa. 971 (19) pa. 23.